

Although she writes on other issues, Rabinowitz continues to confront prosecutors and juries who have convicted defendants accused by children—coached by therapists and law enforcement “specialists” in sexual abuse. As Alan Kors, a history professor at the University of Pennsylvania, notes: “What Rabinowitz has disclosed to full public scrutiny and understanding is sadly reminiscent of Europe’s witch-craze—a jurisprudence of leading questions, socio-pathology, disregard of evidence and logic, and careerism joined to fanaticism.”

In the Massachusetts *Amiraults’* case, Rabinowitz’s persistent stories finally led to the release from prison of two of the three defendants. She has not given up on the third. In the *Boston Globe*, critic at large Ed Siegel emphasizes that Rabinowitz was “the first journalist to provide in-depth reporting on the case” and “her series had a ripple effect.” And Malcolm Gladwell noted in *The Post* that “the *Amiraults’* case became a national cause celebre because of doubts about the veracity of the children’s testimony against them.” Those doubts came largely from stories in the *Wall Street Journal*.

A movie could be made about Dorothy Rabinowitz, journeying alone, to the city of Wenatchee in the state of Washington, where many have been charged and imprisoned on the testimony of children in a nightmarish setting that resembled a fusion of the TV series “*Picket Fences*” and a Stephen King novel.

A local television reporter, Tom Grant, told me he had to fight to get air time to report the story, which he nonetheless did with much courage in a town that had aspects of 17th-century Salem, Mass. This year, Grant received a George Polk Award for local television reporting.

He says, however, that Wenatchee became a national concern because of Dorothy Rabinowitz. “Six months after I started on the story,” he said to me, “Dorothy came and everything exploded. Then the other media came.”

Rabinowitz was a finalist for a Pulitzer Prize in commentary this year, but was not considered worthy. Some members of the ultimate Pulitzer Board had been told—as one of them assured Tucker Carlson of the *Standard*—that she had had no effect on the local situations she wrote about. So much for accuracy of reporting on high.

In 1965, when the august Pulitzer board overruled a music jury award to Duke Ellington, he said: “Fate doesn’t want me to be too famous too young.” Ellington easily survived the ignorance of the Pulitzer Board. And Dorothy Rabinowitz also knows she is worth a lot more than one of its prizes.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

DR. PHILIP M. BLATT

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, few of us are ever called upon by our genes to bear a burden comparable to that which is borne by those in lifelong contention with the condition known as hemophilia. Even fewer of us, I believe, whatever physical burdens we may be obliged to bear, ever encounter a physician such as my friend and neighbor in Delaware, Dr. Philip M. Blatt, a hematologist who treats many patients suffering from hemophilia.

On Wednesday, May 15, Dr. Blatt will be honored by the Delaware Valley Chapter of the National Hemophilia Foundation, not merely for applying

his medical skills to helping his patients survive, but especially for the warm, human, caring manner in which he does so.

Hemophilia, which affects the ability of the blood to coagulate and thus can make even a minor injury into a major threat from the uncontrollable loss of blood, tends, in a sense, to isolate its victims. They know that they must manage their lives with an uncommon degree of caution and avoidance. They know that what might be a negligible scratch for someone else can, in their case, become a life-threatening wound. And because of the fragility of their blood, they must often undergo constant treatment—and that necessity, in the years before the effect of the AIDS virus was known, placed many of them innocently at risk to that deadly disease.

It would be very easy, Mr. President, for any victims of hemophilia to suffer as much from the psychic as from the physical effects of their condition—to perceive themselves as put upon through no fault of their own, to think of themselves as the outcast victims of a genetic condition totally beyond their control—but not so easy if they are Philip Blatt’s patients.

Dr. Blatt knows that his hemophilia patients suffer from a condition that has an almost all-consuming effect on their lives, but goes to great lengths to make sure it does not consume their spirits. He knows that their hemophilia makes them relative rarities among the general run of people, but he never forgets that they are—first, foremost, and always—people, with the same general inheritance of strengths and deficiencies we all share, with the same rights and responsibilities, with the same dreams and aspirations.

Philip Blatt is not a doctor who simply treats his patients’ frailties, but a physician in the classic tradition who treats them as whole persons, and who cares not only about saving their lives but also about helping them keep their lives whole and rewarding. He practices medicine in its finest sense, and it is that quality, Mr. President, for which the Delaware Chapter of the National Hemophilia Society will honor him this week, as I do today here on the floor of the U.S. Senate.●

THE BATTLE OF ADWA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently I was catching up on my reading and I read in a bulletin published by the Embassy of Ethiopia the speech of President Negasso Gidada on the 100th anniversary of the battle of Adwa.

Frankly I had never heard of the battle of Adwa before reading this speech but because of its insight into this historic event as well as insights into Ethiopia I ask to have it printed in the RECORD after my remarks.

Ethiopia and its neighbor Eritrea, who divided into two countries peacefully after years of struggle, are both making progress.

It is good to see the progress that Ethiopia is making and I congratulate President Negasso Gidada and the people of Ethiopia on their steps forward.

The address follows:

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY DR. NEGASSO GIDADA ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF ADWA

[The following are selected excerpts from the speech of President Negasso Gidada on March 2, 1996, in Addis Ababa]

Dear Peoples of Ethiopia, Invited Guests and Friends of Our Country:

At the outset, I wish on behalf of all the peoples of Ethiopia, to express my heartfelt joy as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Victory of Adwa, an event that is accorded a special place of honor in our long history of struggle to safeguard our independence.

A hundred years have passed since the victory of the battle of Adwa, a victory which is a source of pride not only to us Ethiopians, but to those peoples of Africa and other continents who suffered under colonial rule. Today, all over our country we are celebrating with great joy the one hundredth anniversary of the victory achieved at Adwa by our heroic fathers who, with their fervent patriotism, halted the invasion designed to subjugate us under the colonial yoke forced upon our African brothers at the end of the last century.

This victory achieved by our heroic fathers over Italian colonialists at Adwa, the centenary of which we celebrate with great color today, had special significance not only for Ethiopia but for the anti-colonial struggle of all the African peoples.

It is to be recalled that it was in the last quarter of the previous century that the rich European countries decided to divide up Africa among themselves to satisfy their demand for raw materials and markets. Following their decision, European powers invaded all parts of Africa. They deployed highly organized armies equipped with modern arms with the objective of subjugating under direct colonial rule the African countries, most of which were relatively at low levels of development. Africa and her peoples sank into the darkness of colonialism.

The colonial powers keen to exploit the wealth and labor that Africa provided them, sought to insure that no country remained free in Africa and began planning to bring Ethiopia under their control. After having labored to weaken our country earlier through various smaller acts of aggression, they eventually launched an all out invasion in 1896. The invading force deployed by Italian colonialists was, however, dealt a crushing blow by our gallant forebears on March 2, 1899 at Adwa. Ethiopia and her peoples were saved from falling under colonial rule. The colonialists suffered great humiliation.

The historic victory scored at Adwa, coming at a time when our continent was suffering from foreign domination, had the strong effect of marking a new chapter in the anti-colonial struggle of the African peoples. The victory of Adwa provided a great example for our African brothers to rekindle their struggle to regain their freedom with new vigor and hope. The victory of Adwa contributed greatly to the intensification of the struggle of black peoples all over the world for their right to live in dignity and equality. Adwa provided a vivid example not only for Africa but for peoples the world over suffering under colonialism and racism to revitalize their struggle.

It is because of these features signaling light at the end of the dark tunnel of colonialism to the peoples of Africa that we say that the victory of Adwa, beyond being a war between Italian invaders and Ethiopia, had a special meaning and dimension for Africa.